Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES

Sales of 1959-crop flue-cured tobacco on the Salisbury auctions totaled 160.9 million pounds through August 27. Prices for the period averaged the equivalent of U.S. 41.2 cents. Sales for the comparable period of 1958 were 128.1 million pounds, at an average of U.S. 44.3 cents. For the week ended August 27, 1959, prices averaged U.S. 39.9 cents.

GREEK TOBACCO EXPORTS LOWER IN FIRST QUARTER 1959

Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 3 months of 1959 totaled 24.8 million pounds--down 11 percent from the 27.8 million pounds shipped out in the comparable period of 1958.

A sharp decline in exports to the United States, from 13.1 million in January-March 1958 to 7.6 million in January-March 1959, more than offset gains to certain other areas. Italy took 1.2 million pounds of Greek tobacco in the first quarter of this year, compared with none in January-March 1958. West Germany was the second-largest market for Greek leaf this year.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Greece, exports by country of destination, January-March 1957-59

Country of destination	January-March		
	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Austria	4,431	2,886	2,476
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,209	315	752
Czechoslovakia	966	772	95
Egypt	2,249	194	44
France	474	0	0
Germany, East	553	293	245
Germany, West	18,441	6,232	6,107
Hungary	1,442	77	785
Italy	4,517	0	1,153
Soviet Union	2,048	2,092	1,517
United States	7,978	13,106	7,628
Others	3,246	1,824	3,995
Total	48,554	27,791	24,797

Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics.

U.K. CIGARETTE EXPORTS
DROP SHARPLY

Cigarette exports from the United Kingdom during the first 6 months of 1959 totaled 15.4 million pounds--down 17 percent from January-June 1958. Commonwealth countries took 74 percent of the 6-month exports this year, compared with 76 percent in January-June 1958.

Big drops in exports to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore occurred this year. Other principal markets included West Germany, France, Sudan, the Arabian States, Libya, the Netherlands, Belgium, French West and Equatorial Africa, and French Somaliland.

The drop in U.K. cigarette exports has enabled the United States to assume first place in cigarette export trade. U.S. cigarette exports totaled approximately 20.5 million pounds in January-June 1959--one-third larger than those by the United Kingdom.

CIGARETTES: United Kingdom, exports by country of destination, January-June 1957-1959

Country of destination	January-June		
	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Commonwealth:			
Singapore	4,193	4,124	3,088
Malaya (Federation of)	3,818	4,022	3,285
Hong Kong	950	880	824
New Zealand	773	470	22
Ghana	330	59	73
Other	4,005	4,514	4,008
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West	969	886	814
France	619	590	615
Sudan	635	644	698
Arabian States	501	736	418
Libya	157	131	172
Netherlands	162	121	118
Belgium	98	91	109
Other	1,350	1,196	1,106
Total	18,560	18,464	15,350

Commonwealth Economic Committee, Tobacco Intelligence.

FILTER-TIPPED CIGARETTE SALES RISE AGAIN IN GERMANY

West German sales of filter-tipped cigarettes in July 1959 accounted for 61 percent of total cigarette consumption. This new monthly high for filters was accompanied by a further decline in the proportion of straight oriental cigarettes sold--9.2 percent of the market, compared with the peak of 17.2 percent in the first quarter of 1956.

Although the rise in sales of filter-tipped cigarettes may lead to a moderate increase in use of U.S. leaf in West Germany, most of the gain is likely to be covered by substitute cigarette tobaccos from non-U.S. sources. A leading member of the tobacco industry has stated that West German purchases of Rhodesian flue-cured this year may be as much as 50 percent above those of 1958.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN FARMERS GUARANTEED $1.49 PER BUSHEL FOR CORN USED LOCALLY

Corn producers in Southern Rhodesia, the principal commercial producing area in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are guaranteed a minimum price of 38s. per bag of 200 pounds ($1.49 per bushel at $2.80 to the Rhodesian pound) for corn sold for domestic consumption during the 1959-60 marketing season.

This is higher than the world market price. Growers this year must bear the entire loss on exports. Last season's (1958-59) guaranteed price of 38s. per bag applied to all corn delivered by producers, whether sold for domestic consumption or for export; the government absorbed losses on exports.

The Rhodesian Grain Marketing Board buys all corn offered by producers. Growers can sell outside of the board only when sales are for direct consumption by a licensed buyer and not for subsequent resale. The board this season pays the producer an initial price on delivery of 33s. 6d. per bag ($1.31 per bushel) less 2s. 6d. per bag (9.8 cents per bushel) for transportation to Marketing Board depots. Last season (1958-59) the initial delivery price was 38s. per bag less 2s. 6d. (9.8 cents per bushel) for transportation and 3s. 8d. per bag (14.4 cents per bushel) for bags. Bags are supplied free by the government this year.

Should the Marketing Board's total returns for 1959-60 on combined sales for domestic consumption and export exceed the initial price paid to growers, an additional payment will be made at the end of the season. But if returns are lower because of losses on exports, the losses will be recouped by adjustments in the price the board will pay for next year's crop. Actual net returns to growers this season (1959-60), therefore, will depend on the price that the board realizes on exports. The larger the loss on exports the lower the net returns to growers. (Continued)

Last season (1958-59), when the guaranteed price for all deliveries was 38s. per bag ($1.49 per bushel) less deductions of 6s. 2d. per bag (24.2 cents per bushel) for transportation and bags, the Rhodesian grain Marketing Board's returns realized on combined sales for domestic consumption and exports averaged 41s. 6d. per bag ($1.63 per bushel). The board's exports and, therefore, its losses, were lower than expected. As a result, it was able to give growers a supplementary payment of 3s. 6d. per bag (13.7 cents per bushel) at the end of the season, thus bringing their average net return to 35s. 4d. per bag ($1.39 per bushel).

The Marketing Board's selling price for domestic consumption is 38s. per bag ($1.49 per bushel), the same as the producer price. This price does not include the board's distribution costs (handling, storage, bags, transportation, administration which total 11s. 3d. per bag (44.2 cents per bushel). As in the past, these costs will be borne by the government as a subsidy to consumers.

The board's 1959-60 exportable surplus is expected to total 1,000,000 bags (3.6 million bushels). During August, the board accepted bids on 3 tenders of 10,300 short tons each of white dent corn for export. Exports were scheduled to begin in mid-August, all for European destinations. The selling price for these export sales and estimated net returns to growers, after deducting board handling, storage, fumigation, transportation, and other costs, follow:

Quantity sold	Export price f.o.b. Beira		Estimated returns to growers	
Short tons	Per bag	Per bushel	Per bag	Per bushel
10,300	37s. 1-1/4d.	$1.45	26s. 6d.	$1.04
10,300	35s. 10-3/d.	$1.41	25s. 3-3/4d.	$0.99
10,300	35s. 0-3/4d.	$1.37	24s. 5-3/4d.	$0.96

URUGUAY TO INCREASE SUPPORT PRICE FOR 1959-60 WHEAT CROP

The Government of Uruguay has indicated that it intends to increase the producer floor price for the 1959 wheat crop, to be harvested November-January, to at least 40.00 pesos per quintal ($1.05 per bushel at 10.40 pesos to the dollar). The floor price for the 1958-59 crop was 20 pesos ($0.76 per bushel at 7.20 pesos to the dollar) and for the 1957-58 crop 17 pesos ($1.12 per bushel at 4.12 pesos to the dollar.)

The guaranteed price is that payable to growers for standard grade, clean, dry, and sound wheat in bulk weighing 61.4 pounds per bushel delivered in Montevideo. Premiums and discounts apply for variations from standard. The floor price is increased by 12 centesimos per quintal each month in order to compensate growers for storage costs and encourage orderly marketing.

Uruguay's 1958-59 crop amounted to only 359,000 metric tons, slightly more than half an average crop. Current prospects are for a very poor crop in 1959-60 because of acreage reduction as a result of heavy rains at planting time. Some estimates indicate that only 340,000 hectares (840,000 acres), about half the usual acreage, was planted. Carryover stocks are expected to be exhausted by October 1. As a result, Uruguay will have to import substantial quantities of wheat. The government is negotiating a loan of 100,000 tons of wheat from Argentina with repayment to be made in kind. It is expected that the Argentine wheat will arrive in October.

FOOD CRISIS IN BRAZIL

Shortages of staple foods in Brazil--particularly of meat, beans, and potatoes--accompanied by spectacular price increases and growth of black markets, have caused much social and political unrest. The scarcity results from reduced production as well as alleged hoarding and speculation.

The increase in the cost of living is causing concern to the government. The President of the Republic is reorganizing and granting additional powers to the Federal Price and Supply Commission (COFAP). The commission now has new power to regulate prices, and it is proposed that it be given responsibility in planning and regulating production.

Another official action was to permit importation of 5,000 tons of U.S. small red beans through commercial channels. Meat export licenses have been suspended to conserve meat supplies.

CHILE INITIATES NEW LAND-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Chilean Government recently initiated two new projects under its program to expand and improve its crop area.

The Ministry of Agriculture has started an irrigation canal project in the Casablanca and Curacavi areas of Valparaiso Province, northwest of Santiago, which will provide supplementary water for about 86,000 acres of farm land. The project is expected to improve the area's production of corn, wheat, barley, sunflower seed, and dairy products, now dependent on limited winter rainfall.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the National Development Corporation, State Bank, and technical assistance agencies, will soon start a land drainage project in Valdivia, Osborno, and Llanquihue Provinces in Southern Chile. When completed, this project will make about 670,000 acres of cropland available for grain, oilseed, and dairy production.

COLOMBIA SIGNS 7 BARTER AGREEMENTS

The Colombian commercial mission that has been traveling through Europe for the past few weeks has returned to Colombia. The leader has announced that the group signed barter agreements in the name of the Coffee Federation with the following countries: Spain, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Finland, and Israel. These 7 agreements are expected to total between $20 to $25 million. Colombia will exchange coffee for automotive, farm, railway, and industrial equipment.

ARGENTINA INCREASES GUARANTEED PRICES
FOR CORN, MILLET, AND GRAIN SORGHUMS

Argentina's Secretary of Agriculture recently announced increases in the government's guaranteed minimum prices for the corn, millet, and grain sorghums crops to be harvested next March-April. If market fluctuations or other factors make it impossible for private traders to pay the minimum prices, the National Grain Board will do so.

The guarantee for corn in pesos per quintal is only slightly higher than a year ago, but for millet and grain sorghums it is much higher. However, because of devaluation of the Argentine peso, the dollar-per-bushel equivalents show a reduction for corn and only a moderate increase for millet and sorghums. In all cases the guaranteed prices are less than current market prices, and probably will also be less at harvest time. The 1959-60 minimum prices for wheat, oats, barley, and rye were shown in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 10, 1959.

CORN, MILLET, AND GRAIN SORGHUMS: Argentina, guaranteed minimum prices, 1958-59 and 1959-60 harvests

Kind and grade	1958-59 crop 1/		1959-60	
	Per Quintal	Per bushel 2/	Per quintal	Per bushel 3/
	Pesos	Dollars	Pesos	Dollars
Corn, yellow and/or red, hard or flint, and dented	220	.82	230	.71
Millet	95	.32	155	.43
Grain sorghums	95	.35	155	.48

1/ Effective January 15, 1959. Prices were increased several times during 1958-59 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 9, 1959.

2/ Converted at the April 1, 1959, free market rate of 68.3 pesos to U.S. $1.

3/ Converted at the September 1, 1959, free market rate of 82.0 peso to U.S. $1.

IRAN HAS ANOTHER GOOD DRIED APRICOT PACK

Iran's 1959 dried apricot pack is now estimated at 15,000 short tons. This is a slight increase over last year and in line with the general uptrend in recent years. This year's spring weather was favorable and frost damage was negligible.

APRICOTS, DRIED: Iranian supply and distribution, 1957, 1958, and forecast 1959, marketing year beginning August 23

Item	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, August 23	2,000	1,000	1,000
Production	14,500	14,500	15,000
Total supply	16,500	15,500	16,000
Exports	14,500	13,500	13,500
Domestic consumption	1,000	1,000	1,000
End stocks, August 22	1,000	1,000	1,500
Total distribution	16,500	15,500	16,000

Exports have been reduced 1,162 short tons in the first 7 months of the 1959 marketing season compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. The government is considering assisting exports possibly through direct subsidies, reduced freight rates to export ports, or export credit at a reduced interest rate.

APRICOTS, DRIED: Iranian exports by country of destination, crop year 1957-58 and 7-month periods of 1957-58 and 1958-59

Country of destination	Crop year 1/	August-March	
	1957-58	1957-58	1958-59
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States	0	0	194
United Kingdom	1,190	1,038	1,066
Germany 2/	8,046	6,294	4,397
Belgium	184	125	132
Netherlands	593	489	957
France	1,875	1,847	1,468
Iraq	1,266	1,188	943
Lebanon	69	50	174
U.S.S.R.	1,030	384	380
Czechoslovakia	137	137	409
Other countries	73	44	314
Total	14,463	11,596	10,434

1/ Crop year August 23 to August 22. 2/ Iranian statistics do not differentiate between East and West Germany. However, shipments were mainly to West Germany.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED TREE-FRUIT PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY

Australia's dried tree-fruit production for 1959 is up 40 percent over the 1958 pack.

The largest increase is in dried apricots and peaches. The dried apricot pack, now estimated at 2,800 short tons, is up 250 percent from 800 short tons in 1958. The dried peach pack is up 100 percent from 700 short tons in 1958 to an estimated 1,400 short tons in 1959. The larger dried apricot and peach packs are due to reduced demand for these fruits by fresh fruit exporters and canneries.

The increase in dried prune production is mainly a result of favorable weather. Production of dried apples during the 1959 season is expected to be larger because of smaller fresh fruit exports.

TREE-FRUIT, DRIED: Australian production by type of fruit, average 1952-56, annual 1958 and 1959

Type of fruit	Average 1952-56	1958	1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Apples	900	700	800
Apricots	1,400	800	2,800
Peaches	500	700	1,400
Pears	100	200	200
Prunes	3,300	3,100	3,500
Total	6,200	5,500	8,700

The Australian industry expects that markets for the dried apples, apricots, and prunes will be found, and that the carryover will not be unduly high. However, both domestic and export demand for dried peaches appears to be limited.

TREE-FRUIT, DRIED: Australian exports, by type of fruit, January-June 1958 and 1959

Type of fruit	January-June 1958	January-June 1959
	Short tons	Short tons
Apples	106	103
Apricots	85	633
Peaches	347	287
Pears	1/	1/
Prunes	171	195
Total	709	1,218

1/ Not available.

ISLE OF PINES GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTS SMALL

Total shipment of grapefruit from the Isle of Pines to the United States this season totaled only 21,000 boxes, compared with 61,200 a year earlier. The season opened August 26 and closed September 10, when Florida fruit came to market. A U.S. cannery on the Isle bought 50,000 boxes which it expects to ship to the United States in processed form. The island hopes to ship 20,000 to 25,000 boxes to Europe.

PORTUGAL ISSUES NEW COFFEE-GRADING REGULATIONS

The Portuguese Overseas Ministry has established new regulations (August 31, 1959) for the grading of green coffee by the Coffee Export Board. The new order does not alter the grades and standards currently in use, but procedures and marks are clarified and codified, and higher inspection standards for coffee shipments are provided.

CUBA ACHIEVES 1959 SUGAR TARGET

In its final report on the 1959 Cuban sugar-making campaign, the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute announced aggregate production of all mills at 5,787,940 Spanish long tons (approximately 6,574,000 short tons), which in round numbers is a quantity equal to the official restricted quota of 5.8 million Spanish long tons.

The 1959 output was 180,000 Spanish long tons (204,000 short tons) higher than that of 1958. This does not include the relatively small quantity of sugar (2,451 Spanish long tons or 2,784 short tons) made in 1958 in excess of quantities authorized for that crop, and subsequently released for sale in the 1959 season.

During the 1959 campaign, Cuba also produced some 306 million gallons of blackstrap molasses, or some 75 million gallons more than in 1958. Most of the increase in output of molasses is due to the higher ratio of molasses to sugar this year than last. The average yield of molasses per 250-pound sack of raw sugar this year was 7.33 gallons, in contrast to 4.59 gallons in 1958 and 5.14 gallons in 1957.

PHILIPPINE COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS IN JANUARY-AUGUST (CORRECTION)

Philippine combined copra and coconut oil exports in January-August were 259,330 long tons, oil basis, about one-third below the volume shipped in the first 8 months of 1958. This quantity was reported incorrectly in Foreign Crops and Markets, September 21, 1959, page 18.

MALAYA TO ESTABLISH SUGAR REFINERY

The Federation of Malaya expects to have an operating sugar refinery by 1961. The Malayan Sugar Manufacturing Company will be a joint Japanese-Malayan enterprise. The Japanese partner will be the raw sugar buyer and marketing representatives for any export trade that may develop, while the Malayan firm will be the domestic marketing agent.

The refinery will be designed to handle 120,000 to 140,000 long tons (134,000 to 157,000 short tons) of sugar annually--about one-half of the volume imported annually by the Federation in recent years. Raw sugar will be bought on the open market wherever the price is most attractive. The Company does not plan to establish its own plantations in Malaya for at least some years to come.

IRANIAN RAISIN PACK AT 1958 LEVEL; EXPORTS DECLINE

The 1959 Iranian raisin pack is now forecast at 69,000 short tons, the same as the harvest in 1958. Average production (1952-56) is 58,600 short tons.

RAISINS: Iran, supply and distribution, 1957, 1958, and forecast 1959, marketing year beginning August 23

Item	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, August 23	1,000	1,000	3,000
Production	72,000	69,000	69,000
Total supply	73,000	70,000	72,000
Exports	46,600	38,500	37,500
Domestic consumption	25,400	28,500	30,500
End stocks, August 22	1,000	3,000	4,000
Total distribution	73,000	70,000	72,000

Concern over foreign competition is being shown by the Iranian raisin industry. Exports of Iranian raisins in the first 7 months of the 1958 marketing season have dropped 7,574 short tons from exports a year earlier. The largest decrease has been in exports to West Germany, with some decline in shipments to France and the U.S.S.R.

The Iranian raisin industry has asked for government help to bolster raisin exports. The government is considering three possible methods of assistance: direct export subsidies, reduction of freight rates for export raisins, or cheap bank credit on raisin exports.

RAISINS: Iranian exports by country of destination, August 23 through March 21, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Country of destination	August 23-March 21	
	1957-1958	1958-1959
	Short tons	Short tons
United States	0	460
United Kingdom	3,262	5,127
Germany 1/	18,551	11,674
France	3,725	1,336
Netherlands	1,668	1,758
Iraq	543	806
India	439	176
Czechoslovakia	1,919	2,452
U.S.S.R.	4,707	2,358
Kuwait	123	265
Oman	77	154
Other countries	177	1,051
Total	35,191	27,617

1/ Iranian statistics do not differentiate between East and West Germany, but shipments were mainly to West Germany.

The recently formed Bureau of Standards of the Ministry of Commerce has established new grades for raisins, but these have not yet been fully accepted, and in any case the grades will not be compulsory for some time. Improvements in grading are apt to be slow unless losses in the raisin export market become even more serious. The Foreign Transaction Company has obtained a credit for construction of a food-drying plant at Tabriz, and a contract is being negotiated with a U.S. firm for the plant machinery.

GREEK EXPORTS OF RAISINS AND CURRANTS LOWER; DRIED FIG EXPORTS HIGHER

In the first 11 months of the 1958-59 marketing season, Greek raisin exports were 31 percent lower than in the same months of 1957-58. Between September 1, 1958, and July 31, 1959, raisin exports were 43,152 short tons, compared with 62,622 tons during the corresponding 1957-58 period.

Currant exports were down slightly, from 70,365 tons to 69,337 tons. Dried fig exports increased 22 percent, reaching 16,349 tons; they amounted to 13,428 tons in the same 11-month period of 1957-58.

The 1958 Greek raisin crop was sharply lower than the 1957 crop, while the currant crop was down only slightly from 1957. Fig production in 1958 was about the same as the year before.

ARGENTINE SUNFLOWER SEED OUTPUT
UP FROM EARLIER ESTIMATES

The final estimate for Argentine sunflower seed production in 1958-59 is 426,600 short tons, according to press reports. This is 10 percent more than earlier estimates (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 29, 1959) but is only one-half the 836,000 tons harvested last year. Reduced acreage, heavy rain late in the growing season, and root rot disease account for the sharp reduction.

Argentina's average sunflower seed output for 1954-58 was 610,000 tons, and the average for 1949-58 was 740,000 tons.

INDONESIAN SOYBEAN ACREAGE
LARGER THIS YEAR

Indonesian soybean acreage in 1959 is unofficially estimated at 1.65 million acres, up about 10 percent from 1958 and 20 percent above 1957.

The expected production from this increased acreage is around 17.0 million bushels, also up about 10 percent from the 15.5 million bushels produced in 1958 and one-fourth above the 12.5 million bushels produced in 1957.

INDONESIA TAKES MONETARY
REFORM MEASURES

The Indonesian Government on August 25 took the following monetary reform measures:

(1) The official rate of the rupiah was fixed at Rp. 45 per U.S. $1.00; (2) banknotes of Rp. 1,000 and Rp. 500 denominations were given a value of Rp. 100 and Rp. 50, respectively; (3) with the exception of social, religious, and official organizations, all bank deposits over Rp. 25,000 were frozen to the extent of 90 percent; (4) the Export Certificate (Bukti Ekspor or BE) system was abolished; and (5) exports were made subject to a duty known as Pueks, amounting to 20 percent of the exporter's selling price. Imports were classified into 6 categories with tax rates, known as Puim, of 0, 25, 50, 100, 150, and 200 percent, respectively. The list of commodities in each category is not available.

The government calculates that reduction of the value of large banknotes will take about Rp. 8.5 billion out of circulation. Plans are to convert the portion of bank accounts frozen into long-term debentures with a reasonable interest. Length of time and rate of interest are not yet announced. It is estimated that this action will provide about Rp. 3.5 billion of debentures.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES: Wholesale prices at specified markets, with comparisons
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market, and description	Butter				Cheese			
	1959	Quotations			1959	Quotations		
		Current	Month earlier	Year earlier		Current	Month earlier	Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
New Zealand, finest	Aug.27	49.0	45.0	29.4	-------	-----	-------	-------
Australian choicest	Aug.27	48.9	44.9	29.2	-------	-----	-------	-------
New Zealand, finest white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.27	36.4	36.4	23.1
Australian choicest white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.27	-	-	22.6
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Aug.27	48.5	48.5	48.5	-------	-----	-------	-------
Choicest cheddar	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.27	29.2	29.2	29.2
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	Aug.27	54.8	54.8	54.8	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheese	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.27	30.8	30.8	30.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Aug.20	46.2	39.6	28.0	-------	-----	-------	-------
France (Paris)								
Charentes creamery	Aug.29	78.7	72.2	73.7	-------	-----	-------	-------
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Aug.26	67.3	66.2	64.3	-------	-----	-------	-------
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Aug.21	61.4	59.8	60.8	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.21	31.5	31.2	31.8
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter	Aug.21	50.4	50.3	35.2	-------	-----	-------	-------
Full cream Gouda	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.21	24.1	24.1	19.0
Edam, 40 percent	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.21	22.3	22.3	17.8
Belgium (Hasselt)	Aug.27	74.8	73.7	73.4	-------	-----	-------	-------
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery	Aug.22	66.4	66.4	65.4	-------	-----	-------	-------
Ontario white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug.22	36.7	37.3	34.5

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, the Commonwealth Economic Committee; and the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

NEW ZEALAND'S MILK OUTPUT MAINTAINED AT NEAR-RECORD

During the 1958-59 season ending June 30, weather in New Zealand was generally favorable for dairying, and milk production was only slightly below the record set in 1957-58. This decrease was attributed to the drop in dairy cow numbers, since milk yields per cow appear to have been higher than ever before.

Of the 11.9 billion pounds of milk produced in 1958-59, approximately 73 percent was used in butter production, the largest quantity ever recorded for this use. As the upward trend in fluid milk consumption continued, and more milk was used for condensed milk and dried whole milk, supplies for cheese manufacture dropped sharply below the preceding year.

Exports of butter, estimated at 396 million pounds, were about 2 percent above 1957-58, and the highest on record. Cheese exports, at 175 million pounds, were 12 percent below the earlier year, and the lowest for more than 30 years.

KANGAROO HIDE BUSINESS BOOMS

According to the Leather Trades Review (London), the kangaroo hide industry is booming in Australia. The spurt in trade is attributed to the current world hide shortage and high prices.

Queensland, the major producing state, is now earning about $450,000 a year on the dollar market from kangaroo hides, which are used for luxury leather goods. Good "roo" shooters earn up to $224 per week, with a weekly output of 300 to 400 hides.

URUGUAY IMPORTS BEEF

Uruguay recently authorized its Ministry of Agriculture to import 4.4 million pounds of beef from Argentina. This beef is to be sold at cost for consumption in Uruguay as a means of lowering the present high cost of meat in Montevideo.

MORE AUSTRALIAN LAMBS COMING TO U.S.

About 25,000 more Australian lambs are scheduled to be loaded by the end of September for shipment to the United States. The ship Delfino, which unloaded 23,629 Australian lambs at San Diego on July 26, 1959 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 10, 1959), was to start loading the second shipment on September 20.

Exceptionally low prices for lambs in the United Kingdom are a major concern to Australian producers and are likely to increase Australian interest in shipments of live animals to the United States.

AUSTRALIA PROMOTING WASH-AND-WEAR WOOL PROCESS

The Australian Wool Grower's Council is publicizing a new wash-and-wear process developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The wash-and-wear process is applied to the wool fabric at the last wetting stage of manufacture prior to dyeing.

Manufacturers hope to have wash-and-wear wool shirts on the Australian market within a month. Top-quality, drip-dry wool shirts are expected to sell at about $10.10, including the cost of the process--about 33 to 55 cents per shirt. By early 1960, it is expected that a wide assortment of treated woolens will be available. Promotional efforts will at first be centered on school children's uniforms.

Wash-and-wear methods have also been developed at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Western Research Laboratory. Wool socks and sweaters have been made permanently shrink proof with no adverse affect on wool's desirable natural characteristics.

The commercial application of these research findings should improve wool's competitive position with man-made fibers.

JAPANESE HOG SLAUGHTER RISES SHARPLY

Hog slaughter in Japan is expected to reach 3.8 million head during 1959, 22 percent over 1958. Slaughter is expected to increase again in 1960, and may exceed 4.5 million head. In spite of this rapid increase in hog slaughter and the consequent increase in pork supplies, prices have risen sharply in recent months. A change in Japanese dietary habits has increased meat consumption, and the improved economic situation has raised the purchasing power of consumers.

Consumption of processed pork has risen remarkably from a prewar average of 7.4 million pounds a year to a record high of 116 million pounds in 1958. Further increases are expected.

CHILEAN MEAT PRICES SOAR

Prices of all types of meat and meat animals have risen sharply in Chile during the past 3 months. Cattle are now selling at Santiago for approximately 400 pesos per kilo ($17.23 per 100 pounds), and hogs are selling for about 466 pesos per kilo ($20.07 per 100 pounds). These prices represent increases of about 43 percent over May 1959.

Chile has eliminated the import duty on meat from Argentina to increase its domestic supply and bring down prices. It also recently authorized imports of meat by air freight from Argentina.

DANISH HOG SLAUGHTER UP

Commercial hog slaughter in Denmark during the quarter ended June 30, 1959, exceeded 2 million head, about 4 percent above the same period in 1958.

Large numbers of hogs are now on hand, and slaughter is expected to increase during the remainder of 1959 and the first quarter of 1960. Danish exporters are concerned about a possible slackening of export sales early next year.

Although production is up, Danish prices of hogs have not dropped. Thus far the effect of the increased production has been countered by strong demand on Denmark's major export markets, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Domestic production in both these countries is expected to be below last year during the remainder of 1959.

Increased Danish production does not indicate a rise in exports of canned pork products to the United States, as U.S. prices are now low.

ITALIAN TALLOW IMPORTS DOWN

Imports of inedible tallow into Italy, the most important U.S. market for tallow, are expected to total approximately 198 million pounds during 1959, 15 percent below 1958 imports. This expected reduction is due to the combined effects of a 12-percent increase in domestic tallow production and a 9-percent decrease in consumption.

Exports of U.S. tallow to Italy during the first half of 1959 were up 20 percent from the same period of 1958, indicating that the United States is improving its position on the Italian tallow market.

GUATEMALA PLANS AIR SHIPMENTS OF FROZEN BEEF TO U.S.

A new Guatemalan company, the Müller Brol y Cia Ltda., has been formed for the primary purpose of marketing frozen beef in the United States. The principal market areas are expected to be Miami and other parts of southern Florida.

The company has leased the cattle division of the new Guatemala City municipal slaughter house, which has a capacity for killing 80 head daily. It is planned to start operations at 25 head per day.

Shipments cannot be made, however, until Guatemala is placed on the U.S. approved list for countries that can export meat to the United States. Guatemalan authorities are now taking the necessary steps to gain this approval.

EXPORTERS PROPOSE CATTLE AND SHEEP SHIPMENTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO U. S.

The New Zealand Government has received proposals for the shipment of several thousand head of live cattle and some live sheep to the United States and the Philippines. At the request of the Minister of Agriculture, the proposals are now being studied by the New Zealand Meat Board and the Federated Farmers Organization.

Several American companies are among those submitting proposals. Mr. James Delfino, a cattleman from California, received permission from the New Zealand Government last year to export up to 10,000 head of live cattle. However, only one relatively small shipment has been made to date.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SLAUGHTER UP

Cattle slaughter in the Dominican Republic is expected to reach 125,000 head during 1959, approximately 2 percent above 1958. The Republic is continuing an intensive campaign to improve livestock production.

Last year the Dominican Republic exported approximately 4.3 million pounds of beef, of which 4.2 million pounds, or 98 percent, went to the United States, mainly to Puerto Rico.

Over 9,000 head of cattle were also exported during 1958. About 3,500 went to the British West Indies, and 3,000 to Venezuela. The remainder were about equally divided between the French and Dutch West Indies. In June 1959, the Dominican Government suspended licensing of live cattle exports to Venezuela (see *Foreign Crops and Markets*, July 20, 1959).

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER: Dominican Republic, 1955-59

Year	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Change	Head	Change	Head	Change	Head	Change
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
1955	114	+1	188	+2	1.4	+17	16	+7
1956	118	+4	188	---	1.1	-21	12	-25
1957	120	-2	187	-1	1.0	-9	13	+8
1958 1/	122	+2	190	+2	1.0	---	13	---
1959 2/	125	+2	192	+1	1.0	---	13	---

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Sacrificio de Ganado, 1957, and Foreign Agriculture Service estimates.

NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTS WITH TALLOW IN BLOAT PREVENTION

Tallow can be used for pasture spraying to prevent bloat, according to the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture.

The tallow is heated to blood temperature (about 100° F.) and an emulsifying agent is added. When mixed with water, the combination quickly forms a concentrated emulsion. The recommended mixture for 50 cows is 10 pounds of tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of emulsifying agent, and sufficient water to cover the area to be sprayed. This is applied to the whole area to be grazed by the cattle in the next 24 hours.

The method is best suited to a system of rotational grazing. If too large an area is used, the anti-foaming agent may be spread too thinly, and the grazing animals may not get enough.

COLOMBIA PERMITS HEIFER AND COW IMPORTS

Colombia recently decided to allow the importation of heifers and cows of all ages for breeding purposes. Licenses must be obtained by importers from the Ministry of Agriculture. At present there is no quota on these imports.

Colombia has been permitting imports of breeding bulls, but it was felt that cattle herds and the livestock industry could not be adequately improved as long as imports of female breeding stock were banned.

An ad valorem duty of 20 percent for bulls and 50 percent for females still remains and will impede any mass importation of these cattle. Also a prior deposit, by the purchaser, of 130 percent of the cattle value is required. This deposit is returned 3 months after the arrival of the animals.

The ad valorem duties and prior deposit requirement are expected to be removed in the next 2 or 3 months.

FRANCE IMPORTS MORE BUTTER

France has been importing relatively large quantities of butter during 1959. By July, these imports totaled about 11.7 million pounds--far in excess of the combined annual imports of both 1957 and 1958. Almost all of January-July 1959 imports came from the Netherlands (7 million pounds) and Denmark (4.7 million pounds), with small quantities supplied by Argentina and Australia.

In this same period, France exported 15.9 million pounds of butter, more than half of which was shipped to Algeria.

DUTCH EXPORTING MORE PROCESSED MILK

Dutch exports of condensed milk during the first 6 months of 1959, at 278 million pounds, were up more than 23 percent from the same period of 1958.

Among the principal destinations of increased exports, with comparable 1958 figures in parentheses, were Malaya, 32.7 million pounds (20 million); Burma, 19 million pounds (10 million); Cuba, 15 million pounds (2 million); and the United Kingdom, 12 million pounds (1 million).

Dried whole milk exports increased 41 percent to 39 million pounds. Shipments to Venezuela were 10.2 million pounds, almost 6 million pounds more than January-June 1958 shipments. In the same period, shipments to the United Kingdom were 4.5 million pounds, against 1 million a year earlier. West Germany took 4.5 million pounds, compared with 3.6 million pounds in the first half of 1958.

Nonfat dry milk exports increased from 2.4 million pounds to 12.9 million pounds; the United Kingdom took approximately 65 percent.

Shipments of cheese were up 11 percent, from 102 million pounds to 113 million pounds. Sales to West Germany continued to increase, amounting to 51 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1959, compared with 49 million pounds in the same period of 1958. Shipments to the United Kingdom, at 20 million pounds, were 13 million pounds larger than last year.

Butter exports dropped 44 percent to 25 million pounds. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Algeria declined sharply. There were no sales to Italy or Morocco. Exports to Belgium and France were slightly above those a year earlier.

CUBA EXPECTS LARGER RICE CROP

Cuba's 1959-60 rice crop is estimated to be moderately larger than in 1958-59. It is still too early to appraise the efforts of the new National Agrarian Reform Institute to increase rice production this year.

Many unofficial claims of increased acreage have been heard throughout the trade. However, it will be some time before reasonable estimates of acreage and production are available.

The 1958-59 crop is estimated at 500 million pounds of rough rice, compared with 575 million pounds in 1957-58. Record production was 615 million pounds in 1956-57.

INDONESIAN COTTON IMPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1958-59

Indonesia's cotton imports of 27,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1958-59 season were down 4 percent from the 28,000-bale imports a year earlier. Nearly all of the August-June imports were U. S. cotton, although some came from Iraq. Imports for the full 1958-59 season (August-July) are estimated at 30,000 bales--down 6 percent from the 32,000 bales imported in 1957-58.

Imports in 1959-60 will include at least 50,000 bales of U. S. cotton, of which 35,000 will be purchased under a new Public Law 480 agreement.

Cotton consumption in 1958-59 is estimated at 35,000 bales--down 12 percent from 40,000 bales used in 1957-58. The number of spindles now in Indonesian mills is reported at 127,000. The mills work two 7-hour shifts, 6 days a week. Since Indonesian mills cannot meet domestic requirements of textiles, sizable quantities of cotton goods must be imported. Some are obtained under Public Law 480 triangular agreements.

Construction of a cambrics factory in Medari is planned for 1960. The new factory will be equipped with Japanese machinery consisting of 30,000 spindles along with weaving and finishing machinery.

Indonesia produced about 2,000 bales of cotton in 1958-59, compared with 3,000 bales in 1957-58. Although there is a program for increasing cotton production, little progress has been made and no major increase is expected. The main deterrents to efficient cotton-growing in Indonesia are poor cultural practices and excessive rainfall.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR DOWN IN JULY

Canadian wheat and flour exports of 19 million bushels, wheat equivalent, in July 1959 were 24 percent below July a year earlier. Wheat exports were 16.4 million bushels and flour 2.6 million, compared with 22 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in July 1958.

Wheat exports to Japan in July 1959 were above those to the United Kingdom for the first time, but were 1.5 million bushels below July 1958. The United Kingdom took 2.6 million less bushels. Total exports to the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Mainland China were down 4 million bushels. In contrast, exports to West Germany and India in July 1959 were up considerably. July exports of flour to the United Kingdom were 284,000 bushels below last year, but exports to Japan increased 136,000 bushels.

Total wheat and flour exports during the 1958-59 Canadian marketing year (August-July) were 294 million bushels, about 8 percent below the preceding year. Exports during August 1959 are preliminarily estimated to be well below the 26 million bushels in August 1958.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1958 and July 1959

Destination	July 1958			July 1959		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	237	112	349	65	113	178
British West Indies	3	437	440	1	338	339
Central America	35	100	135	33	165	198
Peru	377	7	384	455	1	456
Venezuela	355	—	355	435	1	436
Others	33	459	492	16	188	204
Total	1,040	1,115	2,155	1,005	806	1,811
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,303	85	1,388	651	—	651
Germany, West	448	—	448	1,675	—	1,675
Netherlands	2,472	—	2,472	271	—	271
Switzerland	1,237	—	1,237	582	—	582
United Kingdom	6,188	1,134	7,322	3,609	850	4,459
Others	1,135	10	1,145	269	17	286
Total	12,783	1,229	14,012	7,057	867	7,924
Asia:						
China	1,179	—	1,179	—	—	—
India	1,105	—	1,105	1,823	—	1,823
Japan	5,267	13	5,280	3,731	149	3,880
Pakistan	—	—	—	982	—	982
Others	909	360	1,269	710	502	1,212
Total	8,460	373	8,833	7,246	651	7,897
Africa	—	206	206	793	237	1,030
Oceania	—	—	—	—	2	2
Unspecified 2/	47	—	47	252	—	252
World total	22,330	2,923	25,253	16,353	2,563	18,916

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Bagged seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

IRAN'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON INCREASING

The uptrend in Iranian cotton consumption is continuing as a result of the growing domestic demand for cotton goods.

Consumption in the 1958-59 season is estimated at 115,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This is an increase of 15 percent from the 100,000 bales used in 1957-58, and 39 percent above average consumption of 83,000 bales in the 5 preceding seasons (1953-57).

Further consumption increases are expected in coming years as cotton mill facilities are being expanded. Construction is either underway or planned for an additional 140,000 spindles and 2,560 looms, which will bring the total to 640,000 spindles and 12,300 looms. In addition to the equipment installed in Iranian mills, a large number of looms are used in village industries.

Iranian cotton production for 1959-60 is now estimated slightly above the record 1958-59 crop of 320,000 bales. As a result of favorable moisture conditions at planting time, acreage increased to 665,000 acres--up 4 percent from 1958-59 plantings of 640,000 acres. However, the crop in the Gorgan area was reduced by serious bollworm infestations and lack of rain late in the growing season.

Iran exported 153,000 bales of cotton during the first 9 months (August-April) of the 1958-59 season. This was a decline of 10 percent from the 170,000 bales exported in the same months of 1957-58.

Principal destinations of exports in August-April, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: France 36,000 bales (44,000); United Kingdom 33,000 (31,000); U.S.S.R. 22,000 (17,000); Czechoslovakia 15,000 (9,000); Japan 14,000 (10,000); Italy 12,000 (10,000); and West Germany 8,000 (29,000).

Cotton exports in the full 1958-59 season (August-July) are estimated at 180,000 bales--down 9 percent from 1957-58 exports of 198,000 bales. Exports probably will decline further during the next few years, as more cotton will be required by the expanding textile industry.

Prices of Iranian cotton have been about steady on world import markets in recent weeks. On September 17, Iranian SM 1-1/16 inches and M 1-1/16 inches was quoted at 28.32 cents and 26.82 cents a pound, respectively, c.i.f. Liverpool.

Cotton stocks on July 31, 1959, were estimated at about 54,000 bales, compared with beginning stocks of 29,000 bales on August 1, 1958.

CANADIAN MILLS USE MORE COTTON IN AUGUST

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, was 28,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during August 1959. This was an increase of 56 percent from the seasonally low level of 18,000 bales used in July, although the same as in August 1958.

BURMA EXPECTS LARGER COTTON CROP

Burma expects a larger cotton crop in 1959-60. In contrast to the past 3 seasons, moisture conditions were favorable this year during both the planting and growing seasons.

The current crop is roughly estimated at over 90,000 bales (500 pounds gross). The 1958-59 crop was 65,000 bales, and production averaged 77,000 bales in the 5 years 1954-58. Some improvement in the quality is also expected this season, as more improved short-staple seed was distributed for planting.

Cotton exports from Burma totaled 42,000 bales during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1958-59 season--up 27 percent from exports of 33,000 bales in the corresponding months a year earlier. Increased quantities were shipped to all major purchasers of Burmese cotton with the exception of Communist China.

Principal destinations of exports in August-June, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 21,000 bales (10,000); United Kingdom 6,000 (1,000); West Germany 4,000 (256); Communist China 4,000 (15,000); the Netherlands 3,000 (154); and Belgium 3,000 (0).

Burma's cotton consumption is estimated at around 28,000 bales for 1958-59, against 23,000 bales in 1957-58. This increase was due to expansion of facilities in the government textile mill at Thamaing. About 18,000 bales were used in the Thamaing mill in 1958-59, and the remainder was used for padding of clothing and mattresses and other nonmill uses.

Burma imported 5,000 bales of U. S. cotton in 1958-59 under the 1958 Public Law 480 Title I Agreement. In addition to the direct imports of raw cotton, yarn and textiles were imported under Public Law 480 triangular agreements.

End-season cotton stocks on July 31, 1959, were estimated at 10,000 bales, compared with beginning stocks of 11,000 bales.

NIGERIA RAISES COCOA
PURCHASE PRICE

The Western Region Marketing Board of Nigeria has announced its 1959-60 cocoa crop purchase prices at £ 160 per long ton for Grade I (U. S. 20 cents per pound) and £ 145 for Grade II (U. S. 18.1 cents per pound). This is £ 10 ($28) per ton higher than in 1958-59.

The Northern Region Board, as last year, has adopted the same prices as the Western Region. Although Eastern Region purchase prices are lower, producers will actually get as much as the other region growers, since they do not have to pay the £ 4 per ton ($11.20) purchase tax applicable in the other regions. The 1959-60 cocoa price in the Southern Cameroons has been fixed at £ 175 (21.9 cents per pound) for Grade I and £ 160 (20 cents per pound) for Grade II.

WESTERN EUROPE'S FATS AND OILS
IMPORTS UP IN FIRST QUARTER

Western Europe's net imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in January-March 1959 rose 6 percent from the corresponding quarter of 1958. The increase was only moderate, however, considering that imports in 1958 were reduced by heavy withdrawals from inventories. Accordingly, with world copra and coconut oil continuing to be in short supply, net imports in April-June probably rose sharply from the corresponding months of last year.

Western Europe's January-March 1959 net imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds totaled 895,500 metric tons, oil or oil equivalent, compared with 844,000 tons during the first quarter 1958. The 1959 imports were marked by a 30-percent increase in edible oils and oilseeds imports and a 40 percent rise in butter and lard imports. These increases more than offset the continued sharp decline in copra and coconut oil shipments to Europe. For the most part, Western European countries appeared to be buying on a hand-to-mouth basis during the first quarter 1959. Only Spain had a marked increase in imports during the period.

Western Europe's net imports of fats, oils and oilseeds in calendar 1958 fell to 3,600,000 metric tons, oil basis, or 13 percent below 1957. The olive oil-producing countries maintained imports of edible oils at a level slightly higher in 1958 than in the preceding year as a result of increased Public Law 480 shipments from the United States to Spain. Shipments into northwestern Europe, however, declined by almost 540,000 tons, or 16 percent from the 3,455,000 tons of 1957. There was a decline in all major categories of fats and oils imports into Europe as a result, although the sharp drop in copra and coconut oil imports helped to maintain most edible vegetable oils and oilseeds at the 1957 level and palm oil, palm kernels and oil at a level higher than in 1957.

WESTERN EUROPE: Fats, oils, and oilseeds, net imports, by commodity and by country, annual 1957 and 1958, January-March 1958 and 1959 1/

Commodity	Annual 1957	Annual 1958	January-March 1958	January-March 1959
Edible vegetable:				
Soybeans	244.7	211.6	57.8	73.1
Soybean oil	215.7	267.5	7.2	5.7
Peanuts	389.3	417.1	109.5	133.7
Peanut oil	178.1	182.1	45.2	43.5
Cottonseed and oil	180.4	86.4	28.1	32.1
Other soft oils and oilseeds 2/	(-17.2)	(-19.1)	35.3	78.1
Total	1,191.0	1,145.6	283.1	366.2
Palm oils:				
Copra and coconut oil	764.4	533.1	172.2	95.7
Palm kernels and oil	311.6	345.4	65.1	65.9
Palm oil	451.1	460.2	97.4	108.5
Total	1,527.1	1,338.7	334.7	270.1
Industrial oils:				
Flaxseed	216.5	189.8	27.8	28.8
Linseed oil	174.2	175.2	40.4	36.6
Other 3/	180.1	123.7	22.6	15.9
Total	570.8	488.7	90.8	81.3
Animal fats:				
Butter	173.3	200.4	56.5	75.0
Lard	92.4	34.7	18.1	28.8
Tallow and grease	368.7	177.2	42.5	44.4
Total	634.4	412.3	117.1	148.2
Marine oils:				
Whale oil 4/	90.8	118.4	(-.2)	3.1
Fish oil 5/	121.3	89.6	24.7	32.8
Total	212.1	208.0	24.5	35.9
Other fats and oils 6/	2.1	6.1	(-6.1)	(-6.2)
Total net imports	4,137.5	3,599.4	844.1	895.5

Area and country	Annual 1957	Annual 1958	January-March 1958	January-March 1959
Northwest Europe:				
Austria	70.0	66.0	15.7	17.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	138.6	123.6	24.5	29.9
Denmark	(-36.5)	(-84.3)	(-5.6)	(-1.5)
Finland	31.8	37.7	(-.4)	(-2.2)
France	502.6	435.7	119.3	100.2
Germany, West	1,030.4	869.2	232.0	215.5
Ireland	5.6	16.0	(-3.0)	2.2
Netherlands	320.4	208.0	70.0	82.7
Norway	(-92.1)	(-81.2)	(-15.6)	(-21.6)
Sweden	33.0	10.4	(-12.5)	18.5
Switzerland	96.7	35.6	17.1	13.6
United Kingdom	1,354.2	1,269.2	295.9	313.5
Total	3,454.7	2,905.9	740.1	768.7
Mediterranean countries 7/				
Greece	31.2	(- 3.9)	.7	1.5
Italy	415.4	387.6	72.4	67.3
Portugal	28.1	27.6	5.4	(-.5)
Spain	115.2	211.2	20.6	57.4
Yugoslovia	92.9	71.0	4.9	1.1
Total	682.8	693.5	104.0	126.8
Total Western Europe	4,137.5	3,599.4	844.1	895.5

1/ All data preliminary. 2/ Net exports shown in calendar years 1957 and 1958 are statistical only, derived from export figures not separately classified. 3/ Primarily tung oil and castor oil. 4/ Includes small quantities of fish oils not separately classified. 5/ Includes sperm oil. 6/ Primarily hard oils, margarine, and shortening (other than lard). 7/ Olive oil producers, excluding France.

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